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10/810,187	03/26/2004	Oh Takahashi	04198/LH	8018

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EXAMINER	
WONG, WILLIAM	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/810,187	TAKAHASHI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	William Wong	2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *25 June 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-11 and 19-21* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-11 and 19-21* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This action is in response to the communication filed on June 25, 2007.

- Claims 1-11 have been amended.
- Claims 12-18 have been cancelled.
- Claims 19-21 have been added.

Claims 1-11 and 19-21 are pending and have been examined. Previous objections and rejections not included in this office action have been withdrawn.

Claim Objections

1. Claims 1, 7-9 and 20-21 are objected to because of the following informalities:
   - As per claim 1, "state;" should be "state," on line 10.
   - As per claim 7, "location;" should be "location," on line 10.
   - As per claim 8, "means;" should be "means," on line 13.
   - As per claim 9, "further comprises:" on line 4 should be "and further comprising:". "network;" should be "network," on line 7.
   - As per claim 20, "and" should be appended after "display;" in line 3 and "state;" should be "state," on line 7.
   - As per claim 21, "and" should be appended after "display;" in line 5 and "state; and" should be replaced with "state," on line 9.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Claim 19 recites, "commences changing said display of said image based on detected timing of said image display control information included in said image file". However, this was not described anywhere in the specification and therefore constitutes new matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claims 1, 20, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being by Dorrell (US 2001/0026277 A1).

As per independent claim 1, Dorrell teaches **a display processing device comprising: storage means for storing an image file** (e.g., in paragraphs 7, 11, and

14); **display means for displaying an image based on said image file stored in said storage means** (e.g., in paragraphs 7 and 17); **and display control means for controlling said display means to return directly to a first display state from a second display state** (e.g., in paragraphs 12, 18, and 26, loop back or return directly to a first image) **in which said display means displays a sequentially changing image which is significantly different from said first display state** (e.g., in paragraphs 7 and 18); **wherein the sequential changing of said image in said second display state is based on image display control information included in said image file** (e.g., in paragraphs 13 and 16).

Claims 20 and 21 are claims corresponding to the device claim 1, and are rejected under the same reasons set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-5, 10-11, and 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuwata et al. (US 2002/0030833 A1) in view of Kurashina (US 6,297,836 B1).

As per independent claim 1, Kuwata teaches **a display processing device comprising: storage means for storing an image file** (e.g., in paragraph 66 on page

5 and paragraph 82 on page 7); **display means for displaying an image based on said image file stored in said storage means** (paragraph 80 on page 6); **and display control means for controlling the display of said image based on image display control information included in an image file** (e.g., in paragraph 30 on pages 3-4; paragraph 66 on page 5 and paragraphs 80-82 on pages 6-7), but Kuwata does not specifically teach **returning to a first display state from a second display state in which said display means displays a sequentially changing image which is significantly different from a first display state** based on the image display control information. However, Kurashina teaches returning to a first display state from a second display state (in column 12 lines 47-60, scrolling to non-scrolling state) in which said display means displays a sequentially changing image which is significantly different from a first display state (e.g., in column 2 lines 39-47). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the display control method (which includes the control parameters) of Kuwata with the scrolling of Kurashina to allow the user to more efficiently view an image where the size of the display screen is small relative to the size of the image (Kurashina, column 1 lines 66-67 with column 2 lines 1-5), and to store optimal or desired control settings all within one file (Kuwata, paragraph 82 on page 7).

As per claim 2, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Kuwata further teaches **wherein said image display control information is inserted into a text description area included in said image file** (e.g., in paragraphs 70-72 on pages 5-6).

As per claim 3, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Kuwata further teaches **wherein said image display control information includes information to designate a display control method of said image and a plurality of parameters used for display control processing** (e.g., in paragraph 72 on page 6 and paragraph 82 on page 7)**, and said display control means controls the display of said image based on said parameters** (e.g., in paragraphs 71-72 on pages 5-6 and paragraph 80 on page 6).

As per claim 4, the rejection of claim 3 is incorporated, but Kuwata does not specifically teach **to scroll an image and express the scroll speed**. However, Kurashina teaches to scroll an image (e.g., in column 2 lines 39-47) and express the scroll speed (e.g., in column 4 lines 65-67 with column 5 lines 1-6 and in column 44 lines 3-14). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the display control method (which includes the control parameters) of Kuwata with the scrolling and scroll speed designation of Kurashina to allow the user to more efficiently view an image where the size of the display screen is small relative to the size of the image (Kurashina, column 1 lines 66-67 with column 2 lines 1-5), and to store optimal or desired control settings all within one file (Kuwata, paragraph 82 on page 7).

As per claim 5, the rejection of claim 3 is incorporated, but Kuwata does not specifically teach **to scroll an image and express at least a set of starting coordinates for the scrolling**. However, Kurashina teaches to scroll an image (e.g., in column 2 lines 39-47) and express at least the starting coordinates for the scrolling

(e.g., in column 3 lines 24-36, *starting position* and column 22 lines 28-27, position indicated by coordinates). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the display control method (which includes the control parameters) of Kuwata with the scrolling and starting scroll coordinates of Kurashina to allow the user to more efficiently view an image where the size of the display screen is small relative to the size of the image (Kurashina, column 1 lines 66-67 with column 2 lines 1-5), and to store optimal or desired control settings all within one file (Kuwata, paragraph 82 on page 7).

As per claim 10, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Kuwata further teaches **image input means** (e.g., in paragraph 81 on page 7); **image display control information input means for inputting said image display control information** (e.g., in paragraph 82 on page 7 and paragraph 139 on page 12); **and image file generation means for generating an image file including the image inputted by said image input means and the image display control information inputted by said image display information input means** (e.g., in paragraph 80 on page 6 and paragraph 82 on page 7).

As per claim 11, the rejection of claim 10 is incorporated and Kuwata further teaches **wherein said image input means includes an image pick-up device** (e.g., in paragraph 81 on page 7).

As per claim 19, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, but Kuwata does not specifically teach **commencing changing said display of said image based on detected timing** of said image display control information. However, Kurashina

teaches commencing changing said display of said image based on detected timing (in column 4 line 65 – column 5 line 6 and in column 44 lines 3-14). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the display control method (which includes the control parameters) of Kuwata with the timing of Kurashina to allow the user to more efficiently view an image where the size of the display screen is small relative to the size of the image (Kurashina, column 1 lines 66-67 with column 2 lines 1-5), and to store optimal or desired control settings all within one file (Kuwata, paragraph 82 on page 7).

Claims 20 and 21 are claims corresponding to the device claim 1, and are rejected under the same reasons set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 1.

8. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuwata et al. (US 2002/0030833 A1) in view of Kurashina (US 6,297,836 B1) as applied above and further in view of Slatter (US 2003/0025812 A1).

As per claim 6, the rejection of claim 3 is incorporated, but Kuwata does not specifically teach **enlarging or reducing an image and expressing a set of coordinates for performing enlarged or reduced display in said image**. However, Slatter teaches enlarging or reducing an image (e.g., in paragraph 13 on page 2, *zoom in and out*) and expressing the coordinates for performing enlarged or reduced display in said image (e.g., in paragraph 16 on page 2, *crop boundary* in view of paragraph 4 on page 1, *X,Y position* or coordinates). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the display control method

(which includes the control parameters) of Kuwata with the image enlarging and reducing of Slatter to allow the user to easily and accurately focus on areas of interest within an image (Slatter, paragraphs 12-13 on page 2), and to store optimal or desired control settings all within one file (Kuwata, paragraph 82 on page 7).

9. Claims 7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuwata et al. (US 2002/0030833 A1) in view of Kurashina (US 6,297,836 B1) as applied above and further in view of Muramatsu (US 2002/0173906 A1).

As per claim 7, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, but Kuwata does not specifically teach **positional information included in image display information; positional information acquisition means for acquiring the positional information of an actual location; and map information storage means for storing a range of map information including at least the positional information included in said image display information and the positional information of said actual location, wherein said display control means displays said map information on said display means with display control contents based on positional information included in said image display information and the positional information of said actual location**. However, Muramatsu teaches positional information included in image display information (e.g., in paragraph 12 on page 1 and figure 16); a positional information acquisition means for acquiring the positional information of an actual location (e.g., in paragraph 12 on page 1 and paragraph 36 on page 2); a map information storage means for storing a range of map information including at least the

positional information included in image display information and the positional information of said actual location (e.g., in paragraph 76-77 on page 4 and paragraph 12 on page 1), wherein a display control means displays the map information on a display means with display control contents based on the positional information included in said image display information and the positional information of said actual location (e.g., in paragraph 12 on page 1, paragraph 71 on page 4, and figure 17). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teachings of Kuwata with the positional information, positional information acquisition means, map information storage means, and display control of Muramatsu to provide clear and recognizable images on the screen to aid in navigation (Muramatsu, paragraph 11).

As per claim 8, the rejection of claim 7 is incorporated. Kuwata does not specifically teach **positional information transmitting means for transmitting the positional information included in said image display control information and the position information acquired by said positional information acquisition means to a map information database of an exterior device; and map information receiving means for receiving said map information replies from said map information database which receives the positional information included in said image display control information transmitted by said positional information transmitting means and the positional information acquired by said positional information acquisition means, wherein said map information storage means stores the map information received by said map information receiving means.** However, Muramatsu teaches a positional information transmitting means for

transmitting the positional information included in said image display control information and the position information acquired by said positional information acquisition means to a map information database of an exterior device (e.g., in paragraph 12 on page 1 and paragraph 37-39 on page 2); and a map information receiving means for receiving said map information replies from said map information database which receives the positional information included in said image display control information transmitted by said positional information transmitting means and the positional information acquired by said positional information acquisition means (e.g., in paragraph 12 on page 1 and paragraph 77 on page 4), wherein said map information storage means stores the map information received by said map information receiving means (e.g., in paragraph 76-77 on page 4 and paragraph 12 on page 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Kuwata with the positional information transmitting means, map information database, and map information receiving means of Muramatsu to reduce the amount of storage space required on the display-processing device and provide a centralized location for the map information.

As per claim 9, the rejection of claim 8 is incorporated, but Kuwata does not specifically teach **wherein said map information database is established on a communications network connected through a wireless communications network, and the display processing device further comprises: a wireless communications means for communicating with said wireless communications network, wherein at least any said positional information transmitting means and**

said map information receiving means transmits or receives information through said wireless communications means. However, Muramatsu teaches wherein said map information database is established on a communications network connected through a wireless communications network (e.g., in paragraph 37-39 on page 2 and paragraph 11 on page 1), the display processing device further comprises: a wireless communications means for communicating with said wireless communications network (e.g., in paragraph 12 on page 1), wherein at least any said positional information transmitting means and said map information receiving means transmits or receives information through said wireless communications means (e.g., in paragraph 12 on page 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Kuwata with the wireless communications network and wireless communication means of Muramatsu to increase the portability of the display-processing device.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

11. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William Wong whose telephone number is 571-270-1399. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-5:00 EST with every other Friday 7:30-4.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on 571-272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/William Wong/

STEPHEN HONG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER